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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

Ronald Allen Rowe

No. CV 13-1513-PHX-DGC (MEA)

Plaintiff,

v.

ORDER

Janice K. Brewer, et al.,

Defendants.

On July 25, 2013, Plaintiff Ronald Allen Rowe, who is confined in the Arizona State Prison Complex-Yuma, filed a *pro se* civil rights Complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and an Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*. (Doc. 1, 2.) Plaintiff also filed a Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order and a Preliminary Injunction. (Doc. 4.) Plaintiff later filed another *in forma pauperis* application. (Doc. 7.) The Court will deny the motion and the second *in forma pauperis* application, and dismiss the Complaint for failure to state a claim with leave to amend.

I. Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* and Filing Fee

Plaintiff's July 25 Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* will be granted. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). Plaintiff must pay the statutory filing fee of \$350.00. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). The Court will not assess an initial partial filing fee. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). The statutory fee will be collected monthly in payments of 20% of the previous month's income each time the amount in the account exceeds \$10.00. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). The Court will enter a separate Order requiring the appropriate government

1 agency to collect and forward the fees according to the statutory formula.

2 **II. Statutory Screening of Prisoner Complaints**

3 The Court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief
4 against a governmental entity or an officer or an employee of a governmental entity. 28
5 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if a plaintiff
6 has raised claims that are legally frivolous or malicious, that fail to state a claim upon
7 which relief may be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is
8 immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), (2).

9 A pleading must contain a “short and plain statement of the claim *showing* that the
10 pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2) (emphasis added). While Rule 8
11 does not demand detailed factual allegations, “it demands more than an unadorned, the-
12 defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678
13 (2009). “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere
14 conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.*

15 “[A] complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a
16 claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Id.* (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*,
17 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A claim is plausible “when the plaintiff pleads factual
18 content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable
19 for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* “Determining whether a complaint states a plausible
20 claim for relief [is] . . . a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw
21 on its judicial experience and common sense.” *Id.* at 679. Thus, although a plaintiff’s
22 specific factual allegations may be consistent with a constitutional claim, a court must
23 assess whether there are other “more likely explanations” for a defendant’s conduct. *Id.*
24 at 681.

25 But as the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has instructed,
26 courts must “continue to construe *pro se* filings liberally.” *Hebbe v. Pliler*, 627 F.3d 338,
27 342 (9th Cir. 2010). A “complaint [filed by a *pro se* prisoner] ‘must be held to less
28 stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.’” *Id.* (quoting *Erickson v.*

1 *Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (*per curiam*)).

2 If the Court determines that a pleading could be cured by the allegation of other
3 facts, a *pro se* litigant is entitled to an opportunity to amend a complaint before dismissal
4 of the action. *See Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127-29 (9th Cir. 2000) (*en banc*). The
5 Court should not, however, advise the litigant how to cure the defects. This type of
6 advice “would undermine district judges’ role as impartial decisionmakers.” *Pliler v.*
7 *Ford*, 542 U.S. 225, 231 (2004); *see also Lopez*, 203 F.3d at 1131 n.13 (declining to
8 decide whether the court was required to inform a litigant of deficiencies). The Court
9 will dismiss Plaintiff’s Complaint for failure to state a claim. However, because the
10 Complaint may be amended to state a claim, the Court will dismiss the Complaint with
11 leave to amend.

12 **III. Complaint**

13 Plaintiff names the following Defendants in the Complaint: Arizona Governor
14 Janice K. Brewer; Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) Director Charles L. Ryan;
15 Tucson Complex Warden Sally Walker; Santa Rita Unit Deputy Warden (DW) Anna
16 Jacobs; the Lewis Complex Warden, whose name is unknown (John Doe); Barchey Unit
17 DW Anne Reeder; Yuma Complex Warden Richard Allen Bock; Cibola Unit DWs Adam
18 Bradley and E. Jensen; and Cibola Unit Assistant DW Wallace.¹ Plaintiff seeks
19 declaratory, injunctive, and compensatory relief.

20 Plaintiff asserts four claims for relief. Plaintiff generally alleges that he is a
21 medium-custody inmate who suffers from bi-polar depressive disorder and post-traumatic
22 stress disorder. Plaintiff designates Counts I and II as claims for threat to safety and/or
23 violation of state law, but he primarily complains of his conditions of confinement.
24 Plaintiff designates Counts III and IV as claims for the denial of basic necessities, but

25
26 ¹ Plaintiff appears to have submitted a copy of a complaint filed by another
27 inmate in another case. In portions of his Complaint, Plaintiff refers to former ADC
28 Director Dora Schriro and “Davenport” as Defendants, but he did not name Schriro or
Davenport as a defendant and the Court disregards allegations against them. Further, as
discussed below, Plaintiff refers to his third amended complaint, but Plaintiff has not
filed a second amended complaint, much less a third amended complaint.

again primarily complains about his conditions of confinement, including the alleged denial of adequate outside recreation.

Counts I and II are based on the following allegations: since June 26, 2009, Plaintiff has been confined in medium-custody units. For some period, Plaintiff was confined in the Lewis Complex, Barchey Unit, in Buckeye, Arizona. Between January 16 and July 16, 2012, Plaintiff was confined in the Yuma Complex, Cibola Unit, in San Luis, Arizona.² Plaintiff has also been confined in the Tucson Complex, Santa Rita or Cimarron Units.

Plaintiff claims Defendants Ryan, Doe, Walker, Jacobs, Reeder, Bock, Bradley, Jensen and Wallace have knowledge that “dangerous inmates ... impose mandatory prison gang rules on inmates at the threat of violence or death” (Doc. 1, ¶ 41.) Their rules include “illicit acts of inmate-on-inmate violence”; “extortion of inmate['] monies or personal property”; participation in riots; “censorship of inmate['] verbal and/or written communication with or to prison officials, medical staff, to the outside world”; and “[m]onitoring of inmate’s assigned housing area, assigned prison job, and all inmate activities.” (*Id.*) Plaintiff claims that an inmate’s only recourse is to complain to prison officials who respond by confining the complaining inmate in a maximum custody punitive segregation unit “for months or years,” while the dangerous inmates remain in medium custody without sanctions. (*Id.*, ¶ 42.) When a complaining inmate is placed back into the medium custody inmate population, he faces a “heightened substantial risk of serious inmate-on-inmate violence.” (*Id.*, ¶ 43.)

According to Plaintiff, while he was housed in the Lewis, Yuma and Tucson Complexes, Ryan, Doe, Reeder, Walker, Jacobs, Bock, Bradley, Jensen, and/or Wallace confined him for 18 to 22 hours a day, and frequently for 24 hours a day, in a grossly overcrowded and understaffed “double bunked” dormitory prison, which exceeded design

² Information available on ADC’s website reflects that Plaintiff has been confined in the Cibola Unit since January, 2012. See http://www.azcorrections.gov/Inmate_DataSearch/results_Minh.aspx?InmateNumber=045526&LastName=ROWE&FNMI=R&SearchType=SearchInet (last visited Dec. 10, 2013).

1 capacity. The double bunks obstructed prison officials' observation of inmates and their
2 behavior, and corrections officers seldom made security walks, thereby allowing
3 dangerous inmates to extort Plaintiff "to obey prison gang rules and of personal
4 property[.]" (*Id.*, ¶ 45.) He contends that to the present, Ryan, Bock, Jensen, and
5 Wallace continue to confine inmates in overcrowded dormitories with insufficient staff.

6 On information and belief, Plaintiff asserts that on or about May 5, 2013 a
7 dangerous inmate received orders from another dangerous inmate to "target certain other
8 dangerous inmate and to clean up the yard (meaning certain unspecified inmates) must be
9 assaulted or killed and/or forced to leave the Unit." (Doc. 1, ¶ 52.) Plaintiff asserts that
10 Defendants Ryan, Doe, Reeder, Walker, Jacobs, Bock, Bradley, Jensen, and Wallace
11 have a practice of not segregating dangerous inmates from the general population, or each
12 other, until an inmate-on-inmate assault occurs. He contends that Brewer, Ryan, Doe,
13 Reeder, Walker, Jacobs, Bock, Bradley, Jensen, and Wallace had and have actual
14 knowledge of "the substantial risk of serious harm" to him. (*Id.*, ¶ 54.) Specifically, he
15 asserts they knew "about the dangerous inmates, the prison gang rules the dangerous
16 inmates impose on plaintiff that are mandatory at the threat of violence or death, and the
17 illicit acts" and they knew of the "heightened substantial risk of serious harm to plaintiff
18 caused by the double bunking in dormitories, and double bunking in cells and guards
19 failure to supervise inmates and inmate['] living areas." (*Id.*) As a result, "[n]umerous
20 inmates have and continue to suffer" assaults, death, "mental or psychological pain[,]
21 suffering and worsening of mental illness." (*Id.*, ¶ 55.) He contends that such assaults
22 were "observed by" or "reported to" the Defendants. (*Id.*)

23 In addition, on "information and belief," Plaintiff asserts that Defendants knew or
24 learned of the assaults by dangerous inmates because "thousands of inmates [including]
25 plaintiff filed written statements complaining about the dangerous inmates, threats and
26 assaults by the dangerous inmates, the prison gang rules they impose, and inadequate
27 safety with the Special Services Unit and criminal investigation unit." (*Id.*, ¶ 56.)
28 Plaintiff contends that despite these complaints, Defendants failed to comply with state

1 statutory requirements and ADC policy by “fail[ing] to take reasonable measures to abate
 2 the substantial risk of serious harm” when they “allow the dangerous inmates to go on
 3 undisciplined and without criminal sanction” and without “segregate[ing] dangerous
 4 inmates.” (*Id.*) As a result of these failures, Plaintiff states he has suffered physical and
 5 psychological injuries, pain and suffering, worsening of his mental illness, and monetary
 6 loss. (*Id.* at 3.)

7 Counts III and IV are based on the following allegations: Defendants Ryan, Doe,
 8 Reeder, Walker, Jacobs, Bock, Bradley, Jensen, and Wallace “denied Plaintiff adequate
 9 outside exercise [and] in doing so defendants have acted with deliberate indifference to a
 10 substantial risk of serious ham.” (*Id.* at 5.) While housed in the Santa Rita Unit, Ryan,
 11 Walker, and Jacobs housed him in “grossly overcrowded and understaffed buildings
 12 double bunked two inmates in a cell” for 18 to 22 hours per day due to inmate violence
 13 and staff shortages, which typically resulted in only 45 minutes out of cell time per day.
 14 (*Id.*, ¶ 70.) Plaintiff has been confined in similar conditions in the Cibola Unit to the
 15 present. The noise levels are high due to inmates yelling and playing televisions and
 16 radios at high volumes. He asserts the denial of adequate preventive medical care, citing
 17 an ongoing class action regarding the issue, *Parsons v. Ryan*, No. CV12-0601-PHX-
 18 NVW. Plaintiff asserts that he was denied outside exercise in violation of his Eighth
 19 Amendment rights by Defendants Brewer, Ryan, Doe, Walker, Jacobs, Bock, Bradley,
 20 Jensen, and Wallace.

21 **IV. Failure to State a Claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

22 To prevail in a § 1983 claim, a plaintiff must show that (1) acts by the defendants
 23 (2) under color of state law (3) deprived him of federal rights, privileges or immunities
 24 and (4) caused him damage. *Thornton v. City of St. Helens*, 425 F.3d 1158, 1163-64 (9th
 25 Cir. 2005) (quoting *Shoshone-Bannock Tribes v. Idaho Fish & Game Comm’n*, 42 F.3d
 26 1278, 1284 (9th Cir. 1994)). In addition, a plaintiff must allege that he suffered a specific
 27 injury as a result of the conduct of a particular defendant and he must allege an
 28 affirmative link between the injury and the conduct of that defendant. *Rizzo v. Goode*,

1 423 U.S. 362, 371-72, 377 (1976).

2 **A. Defendant Brewer**

3 Plaintiff sues Arizona Governor Brewer. Eleventh Amendment immunity bars
4 suit for damages against Brewer in her official capacity for violations of federal law, but
5 does not bar suit for declaratory or injunctive relief against her. *See Coalition to Defend*
6 *Affirmative Action v. Brown*, 674 F.3d 1128, 1134 (9th Cir. 2012). However, an
7 “individual state official sued ‘must have some connection with the enforcement of the
8 act.’” *Id.* (quoting *Ex parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123, 157 (1908)). Further, “that connection
9 ‘must be fairly direct; a generalized duty to enforce state law or general supervisory
10 power over persons responsible for enforcing the challenged provision will not subject an
11 official to suit.’” *Id.* (quoting *Los Angeles County Bar Ass’n v. Eu*, 979 F.3d 697, 704
12 (9th Cir. 1992)).

13 Plaintiff makes generalized and vague allegations against Brewer without alleging
14 any connection by Brewer to any alleged constitutional violations. Plaintiff accordingly
15 fails to state a claim against Brewer.

16 **B. Violations of Other Inmates’ Rights**

17 In his Complaint, Plaintiff appears to seek relief on behalf of other inmates. A
18 “‘plaintiff generally must assert his own legal rights and interests, and cannot assert the
19 legal rights or interests of third parties.’” *Mothershed v. Justices of the Supreme Court*,
20 410 F.3d 602, 610 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting *Warth v. Seldin*, 422 U.S. 490, 499 (1975)).
21 Accordingly, Plaintiff’s claims raised on behalf of other inmates do not state a claim for
22 relief and will be dismissed.

23 **C. Threat to Safety**

24 Plaintiff designates Counts I and II as claims for threat to safety. . An Eighth
25 Amendment claim requires a sufficiently culpable state of mind by the defendants,
26 known as “deliberate indifference.” *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 834 (1994).
27 Deliberate indifference is a higher standard than negligence or lack of ordinary due care
28 for the prisoner’s safety. *Id.* at 835. To state a claim of deliberate indifference, plaintiffs

1 must satisfy a two-part test. First, the alleged constitutional deprivation must be,
2 objectively, “sufficiently serious”; and the official’s act or omission must result in the
3 denial of “the minimal civilized measure of life’s necessities.” *Id.* at 834. Second, the
4 prison official must have a “sufficiently culpable state of mind,” *i.e.*, he must act with
5 deliberate indifference to inmate health or safety. *Id.* In defining “deliberate
6 indifference” in this context, the Supreme Court has imposed a subjective test: “the
7 official must both be aware of facts from which the inference could be drawn that a
8 substantial risk of serious harm exists, *and* he must also draw the inference.” *Id.* at 837
9 (emphasis added).

10 “[A] prison official may be held liable under the Eighth Amendment for denying
11 humane conditions of confinement only if he knows that inmates face a substantial risk of
12 serious harm and disregards that risk by failing to take reasonable measures to abate it.”
13 *Id.* at 847. A plaintiff “may demonstrate deliberate indifference by showing that the risk
14 of harm was ‘longstanding, pervasive, well-documented, or expressly noted by prison
15 officials in the past’ such that the defendants ‘must have known’ about the risk.” *Betts v.*
16 *New Castle Youth Dev. Ctr.*, 621 F.3d 249, 259 (3rd Cir. 2010) (quoting *Farmer*, 511
17 U.S. at 842). A prisoner facing unsafe prison conditions and seeking injunctive relief to
18 “prevent a substantial risk of serious injury from ripening into actual harm” need not wait
19 for an event such as an assault before obtaining relief. *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 845.

20 Nearly all of Plaintiff’s allegations in Counts I and II concern inmates generally,
21 and not Plaintiff specifically. For example, Plaintiff alleges that inmates who complain
22 about dangerous inmates are placed in punitive segregation units for months or years, but
23 he does not allege that *he* was placed in punitive segregation for complaining, and, if so,
24 when, by whom, and other relevant circumstances. Similarly, Plaintiff asserts that
25 “inmate-on-inmate extortion and assault was a daily event by the dangerous inmates,” but
26 he does not state that he was personally a victim of extortion and assault or allege when,
27 where, by whom, or facts to support that any Defendant had knowledge of such incident.
28 Finally, although Plaintiff alleges that Defendants were aware that he was in danger, he

1 fails to allege facts to support how any Defendant was aware of a threat to Plaintiff.
 2 Plaintiff thus fails to allege facts to support that his personal safety was threatened, that
 3 specific Defendants were aware of a threat to his safety, and that Defendants failed to act
 4 to alleviate such threat.

5 **D. Conditions of Confinement**

6 In all of his claims, Plaintiff complains about his conditions of confinement,
 7 primarily overcrowding and denial of outside recreation. To state a claim for
 8 unconstitutional conditions of confinement, a plaintiff must allege that a defendant's acts
 9 or omissions have deprived the inmate of "the minimal civilized measure of life's
 10 necessities" and that the defendant acted with deliberate indifference to an excessive risk
 11 to inmate health or safety. *Allen v. Sakai*, 48 F.3d 1082, 1087 (9th Cir. 1994) (citing
 12 *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 834 (1994)); see *Estate of Ford v. Ramirez-Palmer*,
 13 301 F.3d 1043, 1049-50 (9th Cir. 2002). That is, a plaintiff must allege a constitutional
 14 deprivation that is objectively "sufficiently serious" to result in the denial of "the minimal
 15 civilized measure of life's necessities." *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 834. Allegations of
 16 overcrowding, alone, are insufficient to state a claim. See *Rhodes v. Chapman*, 452 U.S.
 17 337, 348 (1981). When overcrowding causes an increase in violence or reduces the
 18 provision of other constitutionally required services, or reaches a level where the
 19 institution is no longer fit for human habitation, the inmate's right against cruel and
 20 unusual punishment may be violated. See *Balla v. Idaho State Bd. of Corr.*, 869 F.2d
 21 461, 471 (9th Cir. 1989); *Toussaint v. Yockey*, 722 F.2d 1490, 1492 (9th Cir. 1984).
 22 Whether conditions of confinement rise to the level of a constitutional violation may
 23 depend, in part, on the duration of an inmate's exposure to those conditions. *Keenan v.*
 24 *Hall*, 83 F.3d 1083, 1089, 1091 (9th Cir. 1996) (citing *Hutto v. Finney*, 437 U.S. 678,
 25 686-87 (1978)), amended by 135 F.3d 1318 (9th Cir. 1998).

26 A plaintiff must also allege facts supporting that a defendant had a "sufficiently
 27 culpable state of mind," i.e., that the official acted with deliberate indifference to inmate
 28 health or safety. *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 834. In defining "deliberate indifference," the

1 Supreme Court has imposed a subjective test, “the official must both be aware of the facts
 2 from which the inference could be drawn that a substantial risk of serious harm exists,
 3 *and* he must also draw the inference.” *Id.* at 837. ““The circumstances, nature, and
 4 duration of a deprivation of [] necessities must be considered in determining whether a
 5 constitutional violation has occurred.”” *Hearns v. Terhune*, 413, F.3d 1036, 1042 (9th
 6 Cir. 2005) (quoting *Johnson v. Lewis*, 217 F.3d 726, 731 (9th Cir. 2000)).

7 Plaintiff complains of overcrowding. Plaintiff’s allegations are vague, conclusory,
 8 and contradictory about when, where, and the extent of overcrowding in particular units.
 9 Plaintiff fails to allege specific facts to support that overcrowding led to an increase in
 10 violence, reduced the provision of other constitutionally required services, or reached a
 11 level where the institution was no longer fit for human habitation. Moreover, Plaintiff
 12 fails to allege specific facts to support that each Defendant knew of, but disregarded, an
 13 excessive risk to *Plaintiff*.

14 To the extent that Plaintiff alleges that he received constitutionally-inadequate
 15 outside recreation, he also fails to state a claim. While [d]eprivation of outdoor exercise
 16 can rise to the level of a constitutional violation, *Keenan*, 83 F.3d at 1089, prison officials
 17 may restrict outdoor exercise on the basis of weather, unusual circumstances, or
 18 disciplinary needs. *Spain v. Procunier*, 600 F.2d 189, 199 (9th Cir. 1979). But, “[t]he
 19 cost or inconvenience of providing adequate [exercise] facilities is not a defense to the
 20 imposition of a cruel punishment.” *Id.* at 200. “[T]he lack of outside exercise for
 21 extended periods is a sufficiently serious deprivation and thus meets the requisite harm
 22 necessary to satisfy” the objective requirement for an Eighth Amendment violation.
 23 *LeMaire v. Maass*, 12 F.3d 1444, 1457 (9th Cir. 1993).

24 Plaintiff indicates that he received 45 minutes of outside recreation per day. He
 25 has not alleged facts to support that he was denied outside recreation for a prolonged
 26 period. Accordingly, he fails to state a claim on that basis.

27 **V. State Law Claim**

28 In Count II (in part), Plaintiff asserts a violation of the Arizona Constitution, i.e.,

1 stat law. If a federal court has original jurisdiction over an action, such as a case
 2 asserting violations of 42 U.S.C. § 1983, the doctrine of pendent jurisdiction allows a
 3 federal court to exercise “pendent” or “supplemental” jurisdiction over closely-related
 4 state law claims. *Bahrampour v. Lampert*, 356 F.3d 969, 978 (9th Cir. 2004) (citing 28
 5 U.S.C. § 1367(a)). Because Plaintiff fails to state a *federal* claim in his Complaint, the
 6 Court declines to exercise jurisdiction over his state law claim in his Complaint and will
 7 dismiss that claim without prejudice. 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c). If Plaintiff seeks to pursue
 8 that claim in this action, he must reallege that claim in any amended complaint.

9 **VI. Leave to Amend**

10 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff’s Complaint will be dismissed for failure to
 11 state a claim upon which relief may be granted. Within 30 days, Plaintiff may submit a
 12 first amended complaint to cure the deficiencies outlined above. The Clerk of Court will
 13 mail Plaintiff a court-approved form to use for filing a first amended complaint. If
 14 Plaintiff fails to use the court-approved form, the Court may strike the amended
 15 complaint and dismiss this action without further notice to Plaintiff.

16 If Plaintiff files an amended complaint, Plaintiff must write short, plain statements
 17 telling the Court: (1) the constitutional right Plaintiff believes was violated; (2) the name
 18 of the Defendant who violated the right; (3) exactly what that Defendant did or failed to
 19 do; (4) how the action or inaction of that Defendant is connected to the violation of
 20 Plaintiff’s constitutional right; and (5) what specific injury Plaintiff suffered because of
 21 that Defendant’s conduct. *See Rizzo v. Goode*, 423 U.S. 362, 371-72, 377 (1976).

22 Plaintiff must repeat this process for each person he names as a Defendant. If
 23 Plaintiff fails to affirmatively link the conduct of each named Defendant with the specific
 24 injury suffered by Plaintiff, the allegations against that Defendant will be dismissed for
 25 failure to state a claim. **Conclusory allegations that a Defendant or group of**
 26 **Defendants has violated a constitutional right are not acceptable and will be**
 27 **dismissed.**

28 Plaintiff must clearly designate on the face of the document that it is the “First

1 Amended Complaint.” The first amended complaint must be retyped or rewritten in its
 2 entirety on the court-approved form and may not incorporate any part of the original
 3 Complaint by reference. Plaintiff may include only one claim per count.

4 A first amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*,
 5 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992); *Hal Roach Studios v. Richard Feiner & Co.*, 896
 6 F.2d 1542, 1546 (9th Cir. 1990). After amendment, the Court will treat an original
 7 complaint as nonexistent. *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1262. Any cause of action that was raised
 8 in the original complaint and that was voluntarily dismissed or was dismissed without
 9 prejudice is waived if it is not alleged in a first amended complaint. *Lacey v. Maricopa*
 10 *County*, 693 F.3d 896, 928 (9th Cir. 2012) (en banc).

11 **VII. Motion for Injunctive Relief**

12 In his Motion, Plaintiff repeats some of the same allegations stated in his
 13 Complaint regarding dangerous inmates, prison gang rules, assaults, overcrowding,
 14 understaffing, and lack of outside exercise. Plaintiff appears to seek injunctive relief
 15 concerning the conditions complained about in his Complaint.

16 To obtain injunctive relief, the moving party must show “that he is likely to
 17 succeed on the merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of
 18 preliminary relief, that the balance of equities tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in
 19 the public interest.” *Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 22 (2008);
 20 *Am. Trucking Assoc., Inc. v. City of Los Angeles*, 559 F.3d 1046, 1052 (9th Cir. 2009). In
 21 addition, the “serious questions” version of the sliding scale test for preliminary
 22 injunctions remains viable after the Supreme Court’s decision in *Winter*. *Alliance for the*
 23 *Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F. 3d 1127, 1134-35 (9th Cir. 2011). Under that test, a
 24 preliminary injunction is appropriate when a plaintiff demonstrates that “serious
 25 questions going to the merits were raised and the balance of hardships tips sharply in
 26 [plaintiff’s] favor.” *Id.* (citing *Lands Council v. McNair*, 537 F.3d 981, 987 (9th Cir.
 27 2008) (en banc)). That approach requires that the elements of the preliminary injunction
 28 test be balanced, so that a stronger showing of one element may offset a weaker showing

1 of another. “For example, a stronger showing of irreparable harm to plaintiff might offset
2 a lesser showing of likelihood of success on the merits.” *Alliance for the Wild Rockies*,
3 632 F.3d at 1135. A plaintiff must also satisfy the other *Winter* factors, including the
4 likelihood of irreparable harm. *Id.* The moving party has the burden of proof on each
5 element of the test. *Env’tl. Council of Sacramento v. Slater*, 184 F. Supp. 2d 1016, 1027
6 (E.D. Cal. 2000).

7 In addition, a temporary restraining order without notice may be granted *only* if
8 “specific facts in an affidavit or verified complaint clearly show that immediate and
9 irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant before the adverse party can
10 be heard” and the movant certifies to the court in writing any efforts made to give notice
11 and the reasons that notice should not be required. Fed.R.Civ.P. 65(b). A “court may
12 only issue a preliminary injunction on notice to the adverse party.” Fed.R.Civ. P.
13 65(a)(1).

14 As addressed above, Plaintiff fails to state a claim in his Complaint and he has not
15 otherwise alleged or shown specific facts to demonstrate an immediate and irreparable
16 injury, loss, or damage will result before an adverse party can be heard. In addition,
17 Plaintiff indicates that he has not provided notice to any Defendant or certified efforts he
18 made to give notice or reasons why notice should not be required. Accordingly,
19 Plaintiff’s Motion will be denied.

20 **VIII. Warnings**

21 **A. Release**

22 Plaintiff must pay the unpaid balance of the filing fee within 120 days of his
23 release. Also, within 30 days of his release, he must either (1) notify the Court that he
24 intends to pay the balance or (2) show good cause, in writing, why he cannot. Failure to
25 comply may result in dismissal of this action.

26 **B. Address Changes**

27 Plaintiff must file and serve a notice of a change of address in accordance with
28 Rule 83.3(d) of the Local Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff must not include a motion

1 for other relief with a notice of change of address. Failure to comply may result in
2 dismissal of this action.

3 **C. Copies**

4 Plaintiff must submit an additional copy of every filing for use by the Court. *See*
5 LRCiv 5.4. Failure to comply may result in the filing being stricken without further
6 notice to Plaintiff.

7 **D. Possible “Strike”**

8 Because the Complaint has been dismissed for failure to state a claim, if Plaintiff
9 fails to file an amended complaint correcting the deficiencies identified in this Order, the
10 dismissal may count as a “strike” under the “3-strikes” provision of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).
11 Under the 3-strikes provision, a prisoner may not bring a civil action or appeal a civil
12 judgment *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 “if the prisoner has, on 3 or more
13 prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal
14 in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous,
15 malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner
16 is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

17 **E. Possible Dismissal**

18 If Plaintiff fails to timely comply with every provision of this Order, including
19 these warnings, the Court may dismiss this action without further notice. *See Ferdik*, 963
20 F.2d at 1260-61 (a district court may dismiss an action for failure to comply with any
21 order of the Court).

22 **IT IS ORDERED:**

23 (1) Plaintiff’s July 25, 2013 Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*
24 (Doc. 2) is **granted**.

25 (2) Plaintiff’s September 9 2013 Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*
26 (Doc. 7) is **denied** as moot.

27 (3) As required by the accompanying Order to the appropriate government
28 agency, Plaintiff must pay the \$350.00 filing fee and is not assessed an initial partial

1 filing fee.

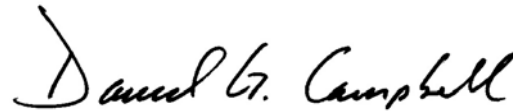
2 (4) The Complaint (Doc. 1) is **dismissed** for failure to state a claim. Plaintiff
3 has **30 days** from the date this Order is filed to file a first amended complaint in
4 compliance with this Order.

5 (5) If Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint within 30 days, the Clerk of
6 Court must, without further notice, enter a judgment of dismissal of this action with
7 prejudice that states that the dismissal may count as a “strike” under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

8 (6) The Clerk of Court must mail Plaintiff a court-approved form for filing a
9 civil rights complaint by a prisoner.

10 (7) Plaintiff’s Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order and a Preliminary
11 Injunction (Doc. 4) is **denied**.

12 Dated this 30th day of December, 2013.

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16 _____
17 David G. Campbell
18 United States District Judge
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**Instructions for a Prisoner Filing a Civil Rights Complaint
in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona**

1. Who May Use This Form. The civil rights complaint form is designed to help incarcerated persons prepare a complaint seeking relief for a violation of their federal civil rights. These complaints typically concern, but are not limited to, conditions of confinement. **This form should not be used to challenge your conviction or sentence.** If you want to challenge a state conviction or sentence, you should file a petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in state custody. If you want to challenge a federal conviction or sentence, you should file a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate sentence in the federal court that entered the judgment.
2. The Form. **Local Rule of Civil Procedure (LRCiv) 3.4(a) provides that complaints by incarcerated persons must be filed on the court-approved form.** The form must be typed or neatly handwritten. The form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. All questions must be answered clearly and concisely in the appropriate space on the form. If needed, you may attach additional pages, **but no more than fifteen additional pages**, of standard letter-sized paper. You must identify which part of the complaint is being continued and number all pages. If you do not fill out the form properly, you will be asked to submit additional or corrected information, which may delay the processing of your action. You do not need to cite law.
3. Your Signature. You must tell the truth and sign the form. If you make a false statement of a material fact, you may be prosecuted for perjury.
4. The Filing and Administrative Fees. The total fees for this action are \$400.00 (\$350.00 filing fee plus \$50.00 administrative fee). If you are unable to immediately pay the fees, you may request leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Please review the “Information for Prisoners Seeking Leave to Proceed with a (Non-Habeas) Civil Action in Federal Court *In Forma Pauperis* Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915” for additional instructions.
5. Original and Judge’s Copy. You must send an **original plus one copy** of your complaint and of any other documents submitted to the Court. You must send one additional copy to the Court if you wish to have a file-stamped copy of the document returned to you. All copies must be identical to the original. Copies may be legibly handwritten.
6. Where to File. You should file your complaint in the division **where you were confined when your rights were allegedly violated.** See LRCiv 5.1(a) and 77.1(a). If you were confined in Maricopa, Pinal, Yuma, La Paz, or Gila County, file in the Phoenix Division. If you were confined in Apache, Navajo, Coconino, Mohave, or Yavapai County, file in the Prescott Division. If you were confined in Pima, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham, or Greenlee County, file in the Tucson Division. **Mail the original and one copy of the complaint with the \$400 filing and administrative fees or the application to proceed *in forma pauperis* to:**

Phoenix & Prescott Divisions:
U.S. District Court Clerk
U.S. Courthouse, Suite 130
401 West Washington Street, SPC 10
Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2119

OR

Tucson Division:
U.S. District Court Clerk
U.S. Courthouse, Suite 1500
405 West Congress Street
Tucson, Arizona 85701-5010

7. Change of Address. You must immediately notify the Court and the defendants in writing of any change in your mailing address. **Failure to notify the Court of any change in your mailing address may result in the dismissal of your case.**

8. Certificate of Service. You must furnish the defendants with a copy of any document you submit to the Court (except the initial complaint and application to proceed *in forma pauperis*). Each original document (except the initial complaint and application to proceed *in forma pauperis*) must include a certificate of service on the last page of the document stating the date a copy of the document was mailed to the defendants and the address to which it was mailed. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(a), (d). Any document received by the Court that does not include a certificate of service may be stricken. A certificate of service should be in the following form:

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document was mailed
this _____ (month, day, year) to:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Attorney for Defendant(s)

(Signature)

9. Amended Complaint. If you need to change any of the information in the initial complaint, you must file an amended complaint. The amended complaint must be written on the court-approved civil rights complaint form. You may file one amended complaint without leave (permission) of Court before any defendant has answered your original complaint. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a). After any defendant has filed an answer, you must file a motion for leave to amend and lodge (submit) a proposed amended complaint. LRCiv 15.1. In addition, an amended complaint may not incorporate by reference any part of your prior complaint. LRCiv 15.1(a)(2). **Any allegations or defendants not included in the amended complaint are considered dismissed.** All amended complaints are subject to screening under the Prison Litigation Reform Act; screening your amendment will take additional processing time.

10. Exhibits. You should not submit exhibits with the complaint or amended complaint. Instead, the relevant information should be paraphrased. You should keep the exhibits to use to support or oppose a motion to dismiss, a motion for summary judgment, or at trial.

11. Letters and Motions. It is generally inappropriate to write a letter to any judge or the staff of any judge. The only appropriate way to communicate with the Court is by filing a written pleading or motion.

12. Completing the Civil Rights Complaint Form.

HEADING:

1. Your Name. Print your name, prison or inmate number, and institutional mailing address on the lines provided.
2. Defendants. If there are **four or fewer** defendants, print the name of each. If you name **more than four** defendants, print the name of the first defendant on the first line, write the words “and others” on the second line, and attach an additional page listing the names of **all** of the defendants. Insert the additional page after page 1 and number it “1-A” at the bottom.
3. Jury Demand. If you want a jury trial, you must write “JURY TRIAL DEMANDED” in the space below “CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT BY A PRISONER.” Failure to do so may result in the loss of the right to a jury trial. A jury trial is not available if you are seeking only injunctive relief.

Part A. JURISDICTION:

1. Nature of Suit. Mark whether you are filing the complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for state, county, or city defendants; “Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents” for federal defendants; or “other.” If you mark “other,” identify the source of that authority.
2. Location. Identify the institution and city where the alleged violation of your rights occurred.
3. Defendants. Print all of the requested information about each of the defendants in the spaces provided. If you are naming more than four defendants, you must provide the necessary information about each additional defendant on separate pages labeled “2-A,” “2-B,” etc., at the bottom. Insert the additional page(s) immediately behind page 2.

Part B. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS:

You must identify any other lawsuit you have filed in either state or federal court while you were a prisoner. Print all of the requested information about each lawsuit in the spaces provided. If you have filed more than three lawsuits, you must provide the necessary information about each additional lawsuit on a separate page. Label the page(s) as “2-A,” “2-B,” etc., at the bottom of the page and insert the additional page(s) immediately behind page 2.

Part C. CAUSE OF ACTION:

You must identify what rights each defendant violated. The form provides space to allege three separate counts (**one violation per count**). If you are alleging more than three counts, you must provide the necessary information about each additional count on a separate page. Number the additional pages “5-A,” “5-B,” etc., and insert them immediately behind page 5. Remember that you are limited to a total of fifteen additional pages.

1. Counts. You must identify which civil right was violated. **You may allege the violation of only one civil right per count.**
2. Issue Involved. Check the box that most closely identifies the issue involved in your claim. **You may check only one box per count.** If you check the box marked "Other," you must identify the specific issue involved.
3. Supporting Facts. After you have identified which civil right was violated, you must state the supporting facts. Be as specific as possible. You must state what each individual defendant did to violate your rights. If there is more than one defendant, you must identify which defendant did what act. You also should state the date(s) on which the act(s) occurred, if possible.
4. Injury. State precisely how you were injured by the alleged violation of your rights.
5. Administrative Remedies. You must exhaust any available administrative remedies before you file a civil rights complaint. See 42 U.S.C. § 1997e. Consequently, you should disclose whether you have exhausted the inmate grievance procedures or administrative appeals for each count in your complaint. If the grievance procedures were not available for any of your counts, fully explain why on the lines provided.

Part D. REQUEST FOR RELIEF:

Print the relief you are seeking in the space provided.

SIGNATURE:

You must sign your name and print the date you signed the complaint. Failure to sign the complaint will delay the processing of your action. Unless you are an attorney, you may not bring an action on behalf of anyone but yourself.

FINAL NOTE

You should follow these instructions carefully. Failure to do so may result in your complaint being stricken or dismissed. All questions must be answered concisely in the proper space on the form. If you need more space, you may attach no more than fifteen additional pages. But the form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. If you attach additional pages, be sure to identify which section of the complaint is being continued and number the pages.

Place of Confinement

Mailing Address

City, State, Zip Code

(Failure to notify the Court of your change of address may result in dismissal of this action.)

_____,
(Full Name of Plaintiff) **Plaintiff.**

vs.

CASE NO. _____
(To be supplied by the Clerk)

(1) _____,)
(Full Name of Defendant))

(2) _____,)

$$(3) \quad \dots,)$$

(4) \dots

Defendant(s).

☐ Check if there are additional Defendants and attach page 1-A listing them.

☐ Original Complaint
☐ First Amended Complaint
☐ Second Amended Complaint

1. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to:

- ☐ 28 U.S.C. § 1343(a); 42 U.S.C. § 1983
- ☐ 28 U.S.C. § 1331; Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents, 403 U.S. 388 (1971).
- ☐ Other:

2. Institution/city where violation occurred: _____

B. DEFENDANTS

1. Name of first Defendant: _____. The first Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)
2. Name of second Defendant: _____. The second Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)
3. Name of third Defendant: _____. The third Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)
4. Name of fourth Defendant: _____. The fourth Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)

If you name more than four Defendants, answer the questions listed above for each additional Defendant on a separate page.

C. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS

1. Have you filed any other lawsuits while you were a prisoner? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. If yes, how many lawsuits have you filed? _____. Describe the previous lawsuits:
 - a. First prior lawsuit:
 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 2. Court and case number: _____
 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____
 - b. Second prior lawsuit:
 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 2. Court and case number: _____
 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____
 - c. Third prior lawsuit:
 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 2. Court and case number: _____
 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____

If you filed more than three lawsuits, answer the questions listed above for each additional lawsuit on a separate page.

COUNT II

1. State the constitutional or other federal civil right that was violated: _____

2. **Count II.** Identify the issue involved. Check **only one**. State additional issues in separate counts.

☐ Basic necessities ☐ Mail ☐ Access to the court ☐ Medical care

☐ Disciplinary proceedings ☐ Property ☐ Exercise of religion ☐ Retaliation

☐ Excessive force by an officer ☐ Threat to safety ☐ Other: _____

3. **Supporting Facts.** State as briefly as possible the FACTS supporting Count II. Describe exactly what **each Defendant** did or did not do that violated your rights. State the facts clearly in your own words without citing legal authority or arguments.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

4. **Injury.** State how you were injured by the actions or inactions of the Defendant(s).

- ## 5. Administrative Remedies.

- a. Are there any administrative remedies (grievance procedures or administrative appeals) available at your institution? ☐ Yes ☐ No

- b. Did you submit a request for administrative relief on Count II? ☐ Yes ☐ No

- c. Did you appeal your request for relief on Count II to the highest level? ☐ Yes ☐ No

- d. If you did not submit or appeal a request for administrative relief at any level, briefly explain why you did not. _____

COUNT III

1. State the constitutional or other federal civil right that was violated: _____.

2. **Count III.** Identify the issue involved. Check **only one**. State additional issues in separate counts.
- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Basic necessities | <input type="checkbox"/> Mail | <input type="checkbox"/> Access to the court | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disciplinary proceedings | <input type="checkbox"/> Property | <input type="checkbox"/> Exercise of religion | <input type="checkbox"/> Retaliation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive force by an officer | <input type="checkbox"/> Threat to safety | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | |

3. **Supporting Facts.** State as briefly as possible the FACTS supporting Count III. Describe exactly what **each Defendant** did or did not do that violated your rights. State the facts clearly in your own words without citing legal authority or arguments.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

4. **Injury.** State how you were injured by the actions or inactions of the Defendant(s).

- ## 5. Administrative Remedies.

- a. Are there any administrative remedies (grievance procedures or administrative appeals) available at your institution? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. Did you submit a request for administrative relief on Count III? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- c. Did you appeal your request for relief on Count III to the highest level? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- d. If you did not submit or appeal a request for administrative relief at any level, briefly explain why you did not.

If you assert more than three Counts, answer the questions listed above for each additional Count on a separate page.

E. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

State the relief you are seeking:

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on _____
DATE

SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF

(Name and title of paralegal, legal assistant, or
other person who helped prepare this complaint)

(Signature of attorney, if any)

(Attorney's address & telephone number)

ADDITIONAL PAGES

All questions must be answered concisely in the proper space on the form. If you need more space, you may attach no more than fifteen additional pages. But the form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. If you attach additional pages, be sure to identify which section of the complaint is being continued and number all pages.